





## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 19th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About the end of June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 1st July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	About WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONIEN	Martin	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOUNKIN	Charbonnel	23rd June, P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	Broc	7th July, at P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

D. NALIN,  
ACTING AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

## ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway. FREIGHT to OVERLAND PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER... 13 DAYS. LONDON and PARIS... 25. Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

## Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EKELMANS... 25th July.	* CEYLAN... 25th Nov.
* OUESANT... 27th Aug.	* CORSE... 11th Jan.
* MALTE... 12th Oct.	

No passengers. \* Intermediate class and rates of passage. New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 25th March, 1908.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	AMOV	Second half June	JAVA	Second half June
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June
TJIMAH...	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG...	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	First half July
TJIPANAS...	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIKINI...	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street. Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet &amp; Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1908.

## Notice of Firm

## INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co  
(THE  
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE  
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &amp;c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July 1907.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. OYAN.

## THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the Delivery of Penny nails, D.S.A.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.

## A GREAT CHINESE LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of a few prompt subscribers, a valuable addition of books has been made to the Chinese department of the Cambridge University Library. Ever since the gift by the late Sir Thomas Wade of the whole of his valuable collection, brought together during 40 years of residence in China, Cambridge has been easily first among all the libraries of Europe and America, and it is not too much to say that Duke 'T'ai' Tse and his suite, on the occasion of their visit in 1905, were amazed at the extent of the collection and also at the rarity of many individual works which have now been made include 51 separate works, numbering 1,203 volumes in all. Several important lacunae have been filled up. For instance, the Cambridge Library already possessed the gigantic anthology of the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618—906), which contains over 38,000 selected poems; and now to this has been added its sister work, a similar collection of the prose works of the same period, filling 401 volumes. There is also a rare encyclopedia in 120 volumes, which was compiled in the 13th century by the leading scholar of the day. One of the chief gems among these new acquisitions is an edition of the well-known poet Tu Fu, issued in A.D. 1204. It is in 24 volumes, small folio, and has been most carefully preserved. Reference to this edition will be found in the great Catalogue of the Imperial Library, Peking. There is also one small book, the writing of Lieh Tzu, vaguely attributed, according to a note added by some Chinese bibliophile, to the Sung dynasty (A.D. 950—1250); but in the absence of any actual date, the foreign collector, who has had but a moderate training in Chinese typography, ink, and paper, can only assert with confidence that it is a very old book. Another early printed book dates from 1465, and is a beautiful specimen of the best typography of that period. A fine edition of the poet Po Chü-i (A.D. 772—846) dates from 1637; a collection of the prose writings of eight famous authors from 1631; the Liao-yen sutra from 1649; an old Chinese dictionary from 1670; besides which there are several standard works in 18th century editions. Already rich in its collections of reprints, a class of work much in favour with the Chinese as a means of preserving many small books which would otherwise disappear, the Cambridge Library has now acquired three new ones, in 68, 24, and 12 volumes respectively. Good editions of one or two of the best novels have also been secured, as well as several collections of essays by known writers on light and interesting topics.

## FIRES IN KOBE.

## A FIERCE BLAZE IN SANNOIYA.

Early yesterday morning (June 5) the fire bells rang out for a fire in Sannomiya-cho. Opinions differ as to where the fire actually started, some of those who were earliest on the scene stating that it broke out in the shop of a tatami dealer facing the Sannomiya road and others asserting that it had its origin in a house accepted by a stone-mason in the rear. "Wherever it originated the fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and before the fire brigades were on the scene two or three houses were ablaze. Notwithstanding that the outbreak took place so near a wide road, and that there was easy access to the premises, the effects of the firemen were at first quite inoperative to check the progress of the flames. One house after another caught alight, and while the firemen were busy trying to cope with the flames extending to the north, a godown on the south side of the land running alongside the houses where the outbreak occurred suddenly burst into flame and burned furiously. It appears that a window had been left open when the godown was closed for the night, and some sparks must have blown in at the beginning of the fire from the houses on the other side of the lane, and set light to a quantity of timber for furniture, &c., which was stored there, for only a minute or two after it was discovered that the godown was on fire, the building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. About this time it looked as if the whole of the block, including the Sannomiya temple, would be destroyed, so wide an area seemed to be covered by the burning buildings, the glare lighting the settlement as if it were daylight and bringing into striking relief the great building of the Oriental Hotel. The firemen had at last to confine themselves to saving the houses not yet attacked, and after a severe struggle they at last succeeded in doing.

In about an hour and a half the flames were under control, and in two hours there was only a mass of smoking debris to be seen where the space had previously been occupied by about a dozen buildings of decent proportions, including the godown already mentioned, while in addition two or three houses were partially destroyed. The Sannomiya temple was saved by the ice godown built of brick, otherwise, in view of the fierce blaze from the timber godown, when it once became well alight, nothing could have saved it. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but much excitement was caused in the neighbourhood, and many household treasures were hastily brought out into the roadway ready for removal. Very little, however, appears to have been saved from the houses actually destroyed, the people having no time to do anything after the flames once got a hold.

It is estimated that the damage done amounts to about ¥50,000, of which some ¥37,400 is covered by insurance. The insurance companies concerned are the Nippon, Nishui, Meiji, Osaka, and Yokohama, the heaviest loser being the Nippon, which had a risk of ¥20,000 on the contents of the timber godown. On the morning of the 4th instant, at about 5.30 o'clock, a Japanese clock and two adjoining houses at Oosaka-cho, Sannomiya, Fukuoka, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated in

an upper room of the building. The wife of the proprietor was the first to awake, and when she awoke, as the room was already involved in the flames. It is believed the fire was caused by a lamp which was accidentally upset. The houses were insured for ¥2,000 with the Yokohama Fire Office.

On the previous evening at 8 o'clock, two cow-houses belonging to a dairy at Nishi-Tsu, below the Kobe Higher Commercial School, were burnt down. Four cows and horses were burnt to death.—Japan Chronicle.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. each day, at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, SUNDAY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

[57]

## Intimations.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 12.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## HOLIDAYS.

Extra cars 12 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

[57]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask or Factory.

In Bags of 950 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

[52]

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which gives many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are all numerous), the symptoms are much the same. The most prominent being: dizziness, sense of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, while this is a thoroughly common ailment, it is nevertheless a very serious one, and it is not until it is brought under control that a person can be said to be in good health.

## VITAL STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY

proven that as night approaches the day has only more certainly secured by a course of

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. No new drug is taken in accordance with the official directions accompanying it, with the result that health is restored.

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

## LIGHTED UP BY FRESH

and a new vitality imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out. "Dead up" as they are called, and this remedy is a purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is without any and it is the only remedy in a case of disease or debility, which will not be generally and persistently rejected, because it is a purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is without any and it is the only remedy in a case of disease or debility, which will not be generally and persistently rejected, because it is a purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is without any and it is the only remedy in a case of disease or debility, which will not be generally and persistently rejected, because it is a purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, is without any and it is the only remedy in a case of disease or debility, which will 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## Origins

**WM. POWELL**  
**LTD.,**  
*Des Vœux Road,*  
*and*  
*28, Queen's Road,*  
**HONGKONG**

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
**MARVEL UPON MARVEL!**

**DO SUFFER**  
**FROM DISPAIR,**  
N<sup>o</sup> 1  
but w<sup>h</sup>o is missing a doctor's bill or falling into  
the w<sup>h</sup>ole of quackery, may safely, mercifully  
and easily cure himself without the knowl-  
edge of a physician, and pay the cost of a

**NEW FRENCH REMEDY**

**THERAPION**

a complete revolution has been wrought in this de-  
partment of medical science, whilst thousands have  
been restored to health by the use of Dispaire, and for  
years previously had been nearly dragging out a  
miserable existence.

**THERAPION NO. 1.—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for discharges, superfluous injec-  
tions, the use of which does irreparable harm by  
leading to the foundation of almost all the most  
serious diseases.

**THERAPION NO. 2.—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for forming the secondary  
syphilis, eruptions, ulcers, pains and swellings of the  
joints, and all those complaints which mercury  
and antisyphilitics are popularly but erroneously  
supposed to cure. This preparation facilitates the  
whole system through the use of blood, thoroughly  
eliminates all venereal poisons from the blood.

**THERAPION NO. 3.—A Sovereign**  
Remedy for all venereal diseases, "impaled  
virility, claps, gonorrhoea, and incapacity for  
business or pleasure, loss of seminal fluid, blun-  
ding, induration, pain, and all those ailments  
which result from disipation, rashness, and  
excess, etc., which the faculty never properly ig-  
nored, and so inevitably led to the formation of

**THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists  
throughout the world. Price in England 5/  
In America 10/6. In order to see the  
numbers sent free, and observe that the word  
**"THERAPION"** appears on British and French  
labels, and the words **"THERAPION"** are stamped  
for every package by order of His Majesty's  
Commissioners, and without which it is a counterfeit.

**Sold by all Chemists.**

Mr. Mak is well known and respected by the community, as he has taken an active interest in the public welfare. He has, says the *Asahi*, largely assisted Chinese political refugees, including Liang Chi-Chow, and has liberally contributed in aid of Japanese charities and other public works. His difficulties are partly due to the depreciation of the Kanagawa, and partly to the depression of trade with China, and losses sustained in the purchase of a forest in the Hokkaido, while a contributing factor was the assistance rendered to Yap Hok Ling, Chinese compradore of the Specie Bank, Kobe, and the former compradore of the Formosan Bank, Kobe, which generous action cost him over ¥100,000. It is believed that his affairs will be readjusted with the joint assistance of the Specie and Mitsui Bunka, and Mr. Woe Chi Don, another well-known Chinese merchant in Kobe, who has made a large fortune in Kobe, chiefly as the result of speculation in Kanagawa shares.—*Japan Chronicle*.

**CIGARS, CIGARETTES**  
AND  
**TOILET REQUISITES**  
FOR SALE.  
12, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG, 24 September, 1907.

[illegible]

**N O T I C E**

THE Public, are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than **TEN CENTS (10 cts.)** per Single Copy.

**THE MANAGER,**  
*Hongkong Telegraph Office,*  
HONGKONG 12th September 1896.



## Intimations.



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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

[33]

## DEATH.

On June 10, 1908, at Shanghai, RUDOLF LUDWIG ERNST LEMKE, Head of Messrs. Arabold, Karberg & Co., aged 44 years.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

## VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.

After the very pertinent appeal addressed to the youth of Hongkong by the commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Lieut. Colonel Arthur Chapman, it will be a thousand pities if the establishment remains without recruits. As he stated in his letter, recruits are wanted in all the different units of the corps, particularly in the Infantry Company, which has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor. In the majority of other British colonies the youth who has just landed from Great Britain as well as the youth of colonial birth takes pleasure and pride in enrolling his name as a member of the volunteer corps and indeed, it is almost a *quasi non* to participation in social life to be an enthusiastic volunteer, and the drill hall is regarded as the centre of recreation. At the same time, the more strenuous side of volunteering is by no means omitted. In Hongkong, however, it is the exception to find the average clerk or assistant a member of the corps, which is manifest from the fact that although the establishment is set at 432, the roll only shows a strength of less than 300. In a city of the size of Victoria that is a lamentable record from a patriotic point of view and shows a lack of energy which is deplorable. It is not as if the youth of Hongkong were decadent, for the variety of excursions which are entered upon with whole hearted zest is legion. None of the boating parties which are arranged every summer ever fail through want of support, and the only conclusion that we can arrive at for the hesitation to join the volunteers is the suspicion that volunteering is too much like hard work. It is true that to become an efficient member of the corps at the present day the recruit has to pass through a rigid school of tuition, but if the newly-joined volunteer begins in the right spirit the period of probation need not be of an extended character, and the enthusiastic member finds himself provided with a club at the expense of the Government. What is wanted probably is that volunteering should be popularised. It should be perfectly easy to mingle instruction with amusement for the benefit of the volunteers. As it is, one seldom hears of the volunteers except during the camping season and even then the drill hall as a rendezvous for the business of the day. In Singapore, on the other hand, the headquarters is as popular a meeting ground as any of the hotels or clubs, and it is seldom that there are not half a dozen or more volunteers in the building. As already noted, Colonel Chapman says: "There must be a very large number of young men who have served as Volunteers at home, but (it may be in the absence of an Infantry Company here) have felt disinclined to take up a fresh branch of the Service, and have not yet joined the Corps." The formation of an Infantry Company has been recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, who has appointed a captain to the command of the Company. But it is not the infantry that are most popular in the Southern Settlement but the artillery and the engineers, which demand honest labour to secure efficiency. Still if there are many who prefer the infantry now is their opportunity to join. It might be possible to induce enlistment by developing the social side of the corps and thereby strengthening the feeling of camaraderie among the members. Any symptom of cliques should be sternly repressed, although that would prove a hard task in Hongkong, where the formation of cliques and clans has been reduced to a fine art and finds patrons in all classes. However, even with coteries and sets, it should be possible to have the Volunteer Corps brought up to the standard in point of numbers and efficiency. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that the patriotic appeal of the commandant will obtain the reward it deserves, so that the Volunteer Corps in Hongkong may become worthy of the name. We are far too apt to become rusty in Hongkong as it is and for the credit of the Colony the younger generation should be encouraged and excited to don the khaki and shoulder the rifle, instead of spending the time in lotus-eating or worse.

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ships of the China Squadron which have been visiting Japan left Yokohama on 10th inst. for Weihaiwei.

AN Army Board has been appointed to settle terms for the purchase of the Boston Steamship Company's steamers *Shamouti* and *Tecumseh* for use in connection with the Panama Canal.

WE are officially informed that the Marine Court of Inquiry touching the stranding of the steamer *Pouan*, which took place recently, near Cap-sui-mun, will be held at the Harbour Office on Tuesday next, 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m.

THE exhaustive operations undertaken by the naval divers to recover the body of Colonel H. Martin, of Hongkong, who was drowned in the lake at Chusenji, have been abandoned, as there was no hope of their meeting with the remains of the deceased. Many representatives of the Russian Army and navy were present, including two Lieutenant-Generals, one Rear-Admiral, and the Archbishop of Peking, besides General Nogai.

A SENSATION was caused at Kowloon yesterday by the arrest of Mr. Jas. Pearson, the former moulder of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, on a charge of obtaining a certain sum of money, the property of his employers, by means of false pretences. The amount at issue is \$58.50. Accused was charged in the Police Court, this morning, and remanded. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, is retained for the prosecution.

## THE WEST POINT STABBING AFFRAY.

## ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

THE West Point stabbing case, which has occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) for several days, came to a conclusion at the Police Court, this afternoon. The accused—Wong Muk, a barber—was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

During the trial, so far as we are aware, no evidence could be obtained as to the cause of the trouble, although it was hinted that a woman had something to do with it. At yesterday afternoon's hearing the complainant—a carpenter named Hui Kwan, residing at Third Street—told his story. On the 30th ultimo, after dinner, he went out for a walk. He was accompanied by a friend—a man named Yeung Mui—and it was their intention to go to Shek-long-tai. When they arrived near the Chinese Hongkong Hotel complainant met a man named Wong Hung, who suggested that they go and look for a comfortable place where they could sit down and "see the things." They found a comfortable spot and remained there for a while until Wong Hung suggested "that it would not be a bad idea at all if they went and saw some of their lady friends." Suspecting nothing complainant agreed. As they were leaving the house to return home, complainant, who was standing on the porch lighting a cigarette, heard somebody say, "Now's the time. Hit him!" As he turned round to inquire who was to be hit, the complainant saw accused draw a knife, and then drove it into his back, piercing his lungs. He was then conveyed to hospital.

Dr. W. V. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, who was called, said that complainant's life was in danger for seven days.

His Worship held that a *prima facie* case had been established, and committed the accused for trial.

Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, conducted the case for the prosecution. Accused was undefended.

## The Opium Question.

## RESULT OF DIVANS ABOLITION.

## EXAGGERATED FALLACIES EXPLODED.

Among the papers presented to the Legislative Council this afternoon is the following illuminating report by the Assistant Colonial Secretary:—

## RECENT EXAGGERATIONS.

A lurid picture has frequently been drawn, especially in recent times, of the prevalence of opium smoking throughout China. For example, to quote only from a number of printed papers which reached me by last mail, Sir John Moore of Hongkong has stated that the opium trade "increases the incalculable misery of millions of our fellow and tends to a grievous deterioration of a noble race." The Rev. Dr. Griffith, John asserts that "opium is not only robbing the Chinese of millions of money, year by year, but is actually destroying them as a people." Mr. George Cadbury speaks of the opium trade as "demoralising a heathen nation for the sake of revenue." The Rev. R. F. Hort remarks that "we are all perfectly well aware that opium is the cause of unutterable misery and destruction to the Chinese." Finally Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., is good enough to say that "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule," while the whole assumption underlying the speeches, made at a breakfast meeting at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the 28th of last February, fully reported in the issue of "National Righteousness," dated April, 1908, was that the Chinese, as a nation, were demoralised and ruined by their addiction to the habit of opium smoking.

No doubt, in justification of such an opinion it would be possible to refer to Article 2 of the Proposals in Ten Articles for carrying out the Opium Edict of the 20th September, 1906, which commences as follows:—"The vice of opium smoking is of long standing, and it may be reckoned that some 30 to 40 per cent. of the population are addicted thereto." It, therefore, becomes desirable to consider what are the real facts as to the prevalence of opium smoking, and in this memorandum an endeavour is made to calculate the percentages of opium smokers (1) in China as a whole, (2) in the province of Szechuan where admittedly opium smoking is heavier than in any other part of China, and (3) in Hongkong.

## PERCENTAGE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN CHINA AS A WHOLE.

(1)—If John Jordan, in the first paragraph of his general report on opium, dated in November, 1907, states that the population of China "is generally estimated at four hundred millions." [See appendix A.] Further on in the same report he writes:—"The amount of opium produced in China in 1906 has been estimated at 330,000 piculs." Of this total only 4,300 piculs are exported to "Foreign countries." Foreign raw opium imported in the same year was as follows:—

Piculs.	
Malaya, .....	14,405
Other kinds, .....	3,479
Total, .....	17,884

Thus China may be said to have required for her own consumption in 1907:—

Piculs.	
Native opium, .....	335,700
Foreign opium, .....	14,215
Total, .....	349,915

or 59,599,333 lbs. weight, or 23.5 tons, of which about one seventh comes from India. As opium is always retailed in taels, I may add that one picul equals 160 taels. Therefore, 349,915 piculs equal 55,986,400 taels.

## PERCENTAGE IN CHINA AS A WHOLE.

Now no person can be considered a confirmed opium smoker, unless he consumes about 1 lb. of prepared opium *per diem*. I have intentionally taken a very low figure, in order that the resulting percentage may be the highest possible; but as a matter of fact, Sir J. Jordan, writing on the 14th August, 1907, states that "a smoker of 1 lb. of weight a day of Indian opium requires 1 lb. of Chinese opium to produce the same effect," the assumption being that a confirmed opium smoker will consume twice the weight which I have adopted for purposes of this calculation. Estimating, therefore, a total annual consumption of 55,986,400 taels, the daily consumption will be 1,534,175 taels; and allowing 1 lb. for each smoker *per diem*, it results that there are 8,317,605 persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire. Curiously enough these figures agree closely with the statement made by Sir J. Jordan in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated the 30th September, 1906, in which he writes, that the opium habit has "gained a firm hold upon 8,000,000 of the total population of the Empire," although at that date the British Minister at Peking could not as yet have been in possession of the figures quoted in his report of November, 1907.

Assuming, then, that the total population of the Empire is 400,000,000 of whom 8,000,000 are opium smokers, the number of persons who smoke opium in the Chinese Empire is only 2 per cent. But I must point out that even this percentage is far too high; for 55,986,400 taels is the weight of raw opium before preparation, whereas 1 lb. of raw opium before preparation, when it is the weight of prepared opium as consumed. Now the Government Analyst at Hongkong has recently reported that raw opium by preparation loses 50 per cent. of its weight; therefore the amount of prepared opium actually consumed will only be half the weight of the raw opium, i.e., the daily consumption of prepared opium in China will be 27,993,200 taels, and the number of opium smokers falls to 4,158,800, or only about one per cent. of the total population of the Chinese Empire. The conclusion of the matter is, therefore, this: that, supposing the consumption of opium in China to be twice as large as that estimated by Sir J. Jordan, or in other words making a most liberal and even excessive allowance for smuggling,

and for each person as may consume less than 1 lb. of raw opium, opium smokers are only 2 per cent. of the population.

## (2) PERCENTAGE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN SZECHUAN PROVINCE.

Sir J. Jordan reports that the production of opium in Szechuan is 200,000 piculs annually, of which 18,000 [See appendix B.] are consumed in the province, practically no foreign opium entering this part of China. In another part of the same report, Sir J. Jordan points out that "Szechuan alone produces close on two-thirds of the total opium production in China. He adds that 'the population of the province is estimated at 45,000,000,' and Sir A. Hodge is of opinion that 17 per cent. of the adults and 7 per cent. of the entire population are addicted to opium smoking." Sir J. Jordan does not state upon what date Sir A. Hodge arrived at his conclusion, but arguing from the figures which he has himself supplied, it follows that 18,000 piculs of raw opium will boil down into 9,000 piculs of prepared opium or 145,000,000 taels, implying a daily consumption of 398,900 taels. Assuming once more that each smoker consumes 1 lb. of raw opium, it results that there are 1,994,520 opium smokers in Szechuan, i.e., 4.4 per cent. of the whole population.

If it is true that 7 per cent. of the whole population smoke opium, then, as 3,150,000 persons consume daily 398,900 taels of opium, it follows that each opium smoker will consume only 12.6 taels *per diem*, i.e., about one-fourth of the amount estimated by Sir J. Jordan in his despatch of 14th August, 1907, or in the alternative that 231,905 taels more than the amount estimated by Sir J. Jordan are consumed in Szechuan daily.

## (3) PERCENTAGE OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN HONGKONG.

There we no longer deal with estimates, but with accurate figures. According to the Census returns of 1906 the Chinese population of the Colony was as follows:—

Males over 15 years, .....	195,541
Total males, .....	224,736
Females over 15 years, .....	66,844
Total females, .....	95,567
Grand Total (exclusive of New Territories), .....	3,983

Territories not included in the above figures, as estimated in 1901, 85,011.

Therefore, the grand total of the Chinese population in the Colony and its New Territories was 319,803+85,011=404,814; and the total number of males and females over 15 years of age in the Colony (excluding the New Territories, for which figures are not available) was 195,541+66,844=262,385.

## NUMBER OF OPIUM SMOKERS IN HONGKONG.

Now the only person in the Colony and its New Territories, from whom prepared opium and dross opium can be bought, is the Opium Farmer; and as the result of a detailed examination of the Opium Farmer's account books in May, 1908, it was ascertained that during 14 months, commencing from the 1st April, 1907, an average weight of 30,788.32 taels of dross opium had been supplied to the Colony, at an average weight of 18,487,391 taels of prepared opium had been supplied monthly to prepared opium divans, and that an average weight of 37,701.23 taels of prepared opium had been supplied monthly to customers for consumption in the Colony and the New Territories outside divans. Assuming, therefore, a month of 30.11 days, it follows that the average daily consumption was (a) 1,012,44 taels of dross opium in divans; (b) 607,937 taels of prepared opium in divans; (c) 910,925 taels of prepared opium outside divans. And assuming further that (a) as a dross smoker consumes 2 piculs, weighing 0.027 taels each; of dross opium *per diem*; and (b) that a smoker of prepared opium consumes 3 piculs, weighing 0.42 taels, of prepared opium *per diem*, (both these figures being taken as low as possible in order that the percentage calculated may be the highest possible); though it is well known that confirmed opium smokers and those to whom the habit is deleterious consume far more) the following figures result:—

(i) The number of persons who smoke dross opium is 1,912

(ii) The number of persons who smoke prepared opium in divans is 7,337

(iii) The number of persons who smoke prepared opium outside divans is 910,915

(iv) The total number of opium smokers is, therefore, 25,310.1

I may add that dross opium is sold by the Opium Farmer to divans only, and not to the general public, and that it is, therefore, impossible to differentiate between persons who smoke dross opium inside and outside divans.

## PERCENTAGES IN HONGKONG.

The following percentages result from these data:—

(i) Percentage of opium smokers in the total Chinese population (including the New Territories):—

(a) dross smokers 1.78%.

(b) prepared opium smokers in divans 1.78%.

(c) prepared opium smokers outside divans 2.69%.

The total ratio is, therefore, 6.25%.

(ii) Percentage of opium smokers in the adult male and female Chinese population (excluding the New Territories):—

(a) dross smokers 2.75%.

(b) prepared opium smokers in divans 2.75%.

(c) prepared opium smokers outside divans 4.13%.

The total ratio is, therefore, 9.64%.

(iii) Percentage of opium smokers in the Chinese male population over 15 years of age (excluding the New Territories):—

(a) dross smokers 3.06%.

(b) prepared opium smokers in divans 3.06%.

(c) prepared opium smokers outside divans 4.51%.

The total ratio is, therefore, 12.63%.

## DAILY DOSE OF EACH SMOKER.

I desire again to state emphatically that these are the highest possible percentages; and that the true percentages are probably at least one-third lower than the figures above given, for it is certain that prepared opium and dross opium smokers as a rule consume much more than 0.84 taels and 1.4 taels respectively *per diem*. In this connection the present Opium Farmer's secretary, Chao Kai-meng, made the following statements to me on the 12th instant, namely that all dross smokers are confirmed opium smokers; otherwise, as he puts it, they would not smoke dross opium; that a dross smoker consumes on the average 3 piculs, i.e., 1 lb. of dross opium *per diem*; that most *habitués* of prepared opium divans are confirmed opium smokers; that prepared opium smokers fall into three groups:—

(a) coolies; of these there are only a few, and they would probably smoke 2 piculs, i.e., 0.84 lb. of prepared opium and a pot of dross opium in addition.

(b) head-coolies and the poorer class of shopkeepers; these would consume at least 1 lb. of dross opium *per diem*.

(c) well-to-do Chinese; these would consume from 1 lb. of dross opium *per diem* upwards; 1 lb. of dross opium would not be unusual; some smoke as much as one tael a day, and he has known a man who smoked two taels a day.

Mr. Chan added that 1 lb. of prepared opium is about the average dose in all classes; it will be seen, therefore, that in assuming the daily consumption of each smoker to be 1 lb. of dross opium and 1 lb. of prepared opium, I have taken very low figures. Any increase in them will, of course, decrease the percentages of opium smokers in the population as above calculated. Mr. Chan gave me as his opinion that about 10 per cent. of the adult male population were opium smokers—a lower and more probable estimate than the 12.63 per cent. calculated in the preceding paragraph. He also said that in Hongkong scarcely any women smoke opium.

## POLICE REPORT.

In confirmation of these figures I may add that, in a letter dated the 4th inst., the Chief Detective Inspector reports that of 1,316 Chinese employed on the railway tunnel at Kowloon (646 being coolies), 127 smoke opium; that there are 50 licensed chairs in the Hill District, carried by 102 men, none of whom smoke opium; that there are 624 licensed chairs in Victoria, carried by 1,248 men, of whom 113 smoke opium; that there are 1,255 licensed jirikshaws in Victoria and Quarry Bay, driven by 2,450 men, of whom 74 smoke opium; and that there are 250 licensed jirikshaws in Kowloon, driven by 250 men, of whom 24 smoke opium.

## APPLICATION OF FIGURES TO DIVANS.

These figures speak for themselves, and they go far to show that the outcry, which has been raised, on the supposition of the opium habit in Hongkong, is entirely unfounded. The justification in fact, and add one more proof of the platitude that on the subject of opium smoking there is more loose thinking and loose writing, both among Chinese and Europeans, than on almost any other of the curious features which Chinese civilization presents to Western minds. It remains to apply the figures to the special question of the abolition of opium divans in Hongkong, and in this connection it is necessary to premise that the abolition of divans will cost money, add to recapitulate the facts that practically all smokers of dross opium are slaves of the habit; that the large majority of persons who smoke prepared opium in divans are also slaves of the habit; that after the abolition of divans the Opium Farmer will continue, as heretofore, to possess the right of selling prepared and dross opium to the general public; and that, even under existing conditions an average monthly weight of 37,701.23 taels of prepared opium is sold by the Farmer for consumption in the Colony outside divans. It is not to be supposed that a half, probably not even a quarter, of the persons, who previously smoked in divans will forego their daily allowance of opium when the divans have been closed. Therefore, as I have shown that the number of dross smokers is at most 1.78% of the total Chinese population, and that of prepared opium smokers in divans at most 1.78% of the total Chinese population, the number of persons whose abolition of divans may cure of the opium habit is certainly less than a half, and probably not even a quarter, of 358% of the total Chinese population. In order, then, that certainly less than 1.79% of the total Chinese population may perhaps be delivered from the vice of opium smoking, a tax, in payment of compensation, to the Opium Farmer and to divan keepers and in loss of revenue, must be imposed on the remaining 98.20% (or 99.10%), of the Chinese, and upon the whole non-Chinese population of the Colony. Further than this, at least 7,337, and probably more than 10,848, divan *habitués*, whom the abolition of divans leaves unregarded, will not, as hitherto, smoke in premises, where they are under the direct control of the Police and Sanitary Department, but will be free to smoke in any place they choose, to the probable detriment of the good order and sanitation of the Colony.

## RESULT OF ABOLITION OF DIVANS IN HONGKONG.

Therefore, to sum up, the abolition of opium divans in Hongkong means the:—

(a) that certainly not more than 7,337 and probably not even 3,616 persons (perhaps not even a single person) may give up opium smoking.

(b) That this result will be achieved at a cost which would not have been greater had all the *habitués* of divans, i.e., some 14,463 persons, given up opium smoking.

(c) That this cost will fall mainly upon 98.2% per cent. of Chinese population, who do not smoke opium, and upon the whole non-Chinese community.

(d) That at least 7,337 persons probably more than 10,848 confirmed opium smokers will be delivered from smoking, to the detriment of which they are *habitués*, and will thus in large measure be released from police and sanitary supervision.

## ASSISTANT COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 11th June 1908.

## APPENDIX A.

The latest Chinese official census of the population, taken in 1903, gives the following figures:—

## Eighteen Provinces.

Kwangtung, .....	31,865,351
Fukien, .....	28,876,351
Chekiang, .....	15,860,592
Kiangsi, .....	15,860,592
Shantung, .....	35,247,000
Chihli, .....	20,097,000
Hopei, .....	35,247,000
Kiangsu, .....	20,097,000
Anhui, .....	25,083,154
Honan, .....	25,083,154
Kansu, .....	10,385,376
Shensi, .....	5,420,189
Shansi, .....	12,207,416
Szechwan, .....	66,748,960
Yunnan, .....	17,343,321
Kweichow, .....	7,632,923
Kwangsi, .....	5,147,310

## Dependencies.

Manchuria, .....	8,500,000
Mongolia, .....	2,500,000
Tibet, .....	6,400,000
Chinese Turkestan, .....	1,000,000
(Sinkiang), .....	1,000,000

Grand Total, .....

These figures are accepted as they stand by Marshall Broomhall, B.A., editorial secretary of the China Inland Mission in "The Chinese Empire, A General and Missionary Survey" (pp. 2 and 4), published in 1907. Mr. Kennelly, S.J., in his translation of "Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire," published in 1908 (pp. 5 and 8), gives the same figures for dependencies, but puts the population of the Eighteen Provinces at 420,000,000.

It may, therefore, be said that both Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries are agreed that the population of the Chinese Empire exceeds 420,000,000. Finally, Mr. H. B. Morse, B.A., Harvard, Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs, in his book "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," published in 1908 (p. 203), writes:—"Parker's estimate of 385,000,000 is probably the safest to follow. For China 'outside the Wall' the safest estimate is 16,000,000 for Manchuria and 10,000,000 for Mongolia, Tibet, etc., making with Parker's estimate for China Proper, a total of 411,000,000."

Of course any increase in the estimated population will decrease the percentage of opium smokers and vice versa.

Mr. Morse in the same book (pp. 345-350) estimates the production of native opium in China to be:—

Piculs.	
Coast Provinces, .....	42,500
Yangtze Provinces, .....	10,500
Inland Provinces, .....	315,000

He adds:—"It cannot be asserted that this figure is measurably exact; but it may be safely



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B.; Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. L. A. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. C. Clements (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. L. A. Johnston, Colonial Treasurer, took his seat at the Council.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 25 to 28.

It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 67 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 for the erection of a public latrine on the site now occupied by No. 1 Chuk Hing Lane; And whereas such application having been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain owners of property in the immediate vicinity of such site have objected to such erection; And whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council:

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

In explaining the resolution the Colonial Secretary referred to certain objections that had been raised against the erection of the latrine. He assumed that everybody would prefer not to have a latrine near their buildings if it could be avoided. At the same time latrines were necessities. The Sanitary Board had on various occasions urged the Government to increase the supply of public latrines and in pursuance of the policy which has been followed in recent years the Government set aside annually a certain sum for the extension of the number of public latrines. The district in question was in the heart of busy Victoria. It was very crowded and there was no open space there in which latrines under ideal conditions might be erected. It was therefore a matter of necessity that a site should be cleared and a latrine erected thereon. He might say that the original proposal was to erect a latrine with 40 seats but that had been reduced to 16 seats only.

The Director of Public Works, in seconding, pointed out that it was practically impossible for the Government to provide large open spaces round these necessities, the value of the land being so high and practically every portion of land in the central district of the city being already fully occupied. In the present case the cost per seat for resumption alone would amount to about \$50.

Dr. Ho Kai thought the Council was entitled to further information before they arrived at a decision. Objections had been sent in and one of these objections was of a very cogent character and he thought they should have given them more extended consideration. He admitted that latrines were a necessity in this Colony but contended that it was a question of site. In this case the building would be surrounded by a block of houses and therefore he thought it would make the area insanitary and harmful.

Mr. Wei Yuk supported Dr. Ho Kai's remarks. The Colonial Secretary said this question had been considered by the Sanitary Board and approved by the Medical Officer of Health. It was absolutely impossible that in the crowded centre of Hongkong they could obtain a wide area round the latrine and he thought in this case the site selected was the best that could have been found in the district. He did not think that any objection had been submitted against this latrine which could not be submitted against the other latrines in the city. The scheme had been sanctioned by the Sanitary Board and if the Sanitary Board could not guide them in this matter he did not know what the Council would do in such matters.

On a vote, the resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients.

## THE SUPPLY BILL.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, recorded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Bill entitled, an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1907, was read a third time and passed.

## SALE OF POISONS.

The committee stage of the Bill, entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration of Chemists and Druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons, was proceeded with and on Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading of the Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1905, came up for further consideration.

His Excellency the Governor said:—The Committee stage of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance stands next on the Orders of the day. As before, two before the meeting of this Council, I received a letter from the Chief Justice, commending on certain aspects of the debate on the Bill, and I have been thinking of the provisions

of that letter raises certain constitutional points which I think deserve very serious consideration and although I have with the Attorney-General given the most careful consideration to the Bill I think it would be better to postpone the Committee stage of the Ordinance until the next meeting of the Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Do you propose to postpone the whole consideration of the Bill or only of a particular clause?

His Excellency the Governor—I propose to postpone the entire consideration of the Bill to the committee until the next meeting of Council.

Sir Henry Berkeley—When do you propose to start again?

His Excellency the Governor—Thursday next.

The consideration of the Bill was postponed accordingly.

## OPIUM EXPORTATION.

The proposal to go into committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prohibit the Exportation of Prepared Opium to China was not proceeded with at this meeting.

## ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday next.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

## SAYINGPUN SCHOOL.

A sum of six thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Sayingpun Anglo-Chinese school extension.

## VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

A sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Victoria British School—Additional storey to quarters.

## KOWLOON WATERWORKS.

A sum of six thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, maintenance of Kowloon waterworks.

A sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, miscellaneous waterworks.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## PIRACY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th June.

A week ago two fishing junks were pirated at Lark Lau, in the vicinity of Chun Tsun, when on their way for Canton from the Ko Yiu district with a cargo of dried fish on board. The pirates removed all the goods on board the sampan by which they proceeded to pirate the junks.

## MOTOR CRUISER.

It is reported that Admiral Li Chun has contracted with Messrs. Bailey & Co. for another light-draft gasoline launch for cruising purposes. This vessel will be 83 feet long and will have a draft of two and a half feet with a speed of 13 miles an hour. She will be armed with four quick-firing guns and fitted with electricity throughout.

NEW LIEUTENANT TARTAR GENERAL. The newly-appointed Canton Junior Lieutenant Tartar General, Chong, is a passenger by the s.s. Kwanglo which left Shanghai on the 15th instant for Canton and is expected to arrive here shortly. A reception party was yesterday sent to Hongkong to meet the new official.

## SMUGGLING.

The gunboat *Ching Po*, while cruising outside the Back Tigris, seized a boat which was in the act of smuggling opium and a quantity of arms and ammunition which was also found concealed in the craft. The contraband has been brought to Canton by the gunboat.

## CANTON SHIPPING CO.

A few weeks ago Mr. Chan Wai Po proceeded in the Straits Settlements to invite subscriptions from the Chinese residents there towards the Canton Shipping Company. A letter has since been received from Mr. Chan by the Company, in which he informed the Company, that he has so far secured applications for over ten thousand shares from the wealthy Chinese in the Straits.

## YUMCHOW.

Antai Kwok Jui Chang, commander of troops in the Yumchow prefecture, has at various times reported to the Viceroy that in different engagements he had gained great victories over the insurgents there. The Viceroy has now given instructions calling for details as to the number of insurgents that have been killed and those that have surrendered to Kwok, as well as a report on the present state of affairs of the prefecture, so as to enable him to report to Peking with more particulars.

## A LADY'S PERSECUTION.

## PAINFUL EXPERIENCE IN A RICKSHA COLLISION.

Mrs. E. Elias, a Jewish lady, residing at 12, Robinson Road, had a most annoying, not to mention painful, experience, on the Praya East yesterday afternoon. The lady was returning to town from Wanchai in a public ricksha, which was being pulled free of the tram lines, on the proper side of the road. A tram-car was approaching her from behind. Another was travelling in an easterly direction. All would have gone well had not the puller of another ricksha, which was also going east, finding his way blocked by a trolley pole, cut across the road between the two cars. When he arrived on the other side of the road he discovered that his passage was again barred, this time by Mrs. Elias's vehicle, and in order to get out of the way of the approaching tram-car, which was a few paces behind, he collided with the lady's ricksha, his shafts striking her in the back and smashing her umbrella and a bottle which she held in her hand.

The offending vehicle pulled was immediately given into custody at No. 4 Police Station. It was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the instance of Inspector Benson, of the Police. On today, with the ricksha driver and damask company, the lady was paid and the case closed.

The Colonial Secretary said:—The Committee stage of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance stands next on the Orders of the day. As before, two before the meeting of this Council, I received a letter from the Chief Justice, commending on certain aspects of the debate on the Bill, and I have been thinking of the provisions

## PIRE IN PEDDER HILL.

## PIANO TUNER SEVERELY BURNED.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, a piano tuner in the employ of the Robinson Piano Company, had to be treated in the Government Civil Hospital to-day for severe burns, which he received in attempting to extinguish a fire which broke out in his house this morning.

Mr. Ogilvie resides with his wife and family at a Pedder Hill, first floor.

Shortly after six o'clock this morning, Mr. Ogilvie proceeded to make himself a cup of tea. In his bed-chamber was a spirit lamp, standing quite close to his bed. It appears that soon after he had lit the lamp it flamed, and the bed curtain took fire. In less than a minute the whole bed was enveloped. An effort was then made by Mr. Ogilvie to extinguish the blaze singlehandedly. In attempting this he got both his hands badly burnt.

By this time the outbreak had become known to the neighbours, and a number of volunteers, headed by the amateur fire-fighter—Mr. Albert Ellis—made for the scene. At the same time word was sent to police headquarters notifying them of the outbreak. The brigade, under charge of Chief Inspector Baker, turned out sharply, but they had very little to do on arrival, as the volunteers practically had the fire extinguished.

Mr. Ogilvie, who estimated that about \$40 damage had been done, then left for the hospital to have his hands attended to. Much credit is due to those civilians who fought the flames so bravely before the arrival of the brigade.

## THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

## REDUCTION OF POPPY CULTIVATION.

As a further illustration of the energy and eagerness of the Chinese Government, for the abolition of the opium trade the following new rules for the reduction of the home-grown drug and other matters have been drawn up by the Ministry of Finance and passed by an Imperial Rescript dated the 25th ultimo.

1.—The Viceroy and Governors should, within the period of six months, counting from the date of sanction by Imperial Rescript, furnish a detailed report of the actual number of acres of lands under poppy cultivation in their respective Provinces, together with the names of the owners and other particulars to the Ministries of Finance and of the Interior for their information and guidance.

2.—The ten year time limit for the suppression of the opium trade in China begins from September, 1906. Thus all the lands which are now under poppy cultivation in the various Provinces must be gradually cleared off for growing grain, wheat and other useful cereals within the next eight years, i.e. up to the end of 1915, when the cultivation of opium will become a criminal act. The Provincial authorities must keep the Central Government in Peking informed of the progress of this reform. China must adhere faithfully to her arrangements with Great Britain and other foreign Powers concerning the gradual reduction of importation of Indian and other foreign opium into this country.

3.—Proper permits should be issued by the Provincial officials for the owners of lands under poppy cultivation at an annual fee of 15 cash or 1½ cents per mou. These permits must be renewed every year until 1915. No person will be allowed to grow native opium during the next eight years without such permission.

4.—Particulars of all opium shops must be reported to the Central Government within the next six months with a view to their ultimate extinction. No new opium shops will be permitted to appear in any part of China during the next eight years.

5.—The opium shops are to be divided into three kinds, viz., shang, chung, hai, or upper, middle and lower. Upper class shops must have a capital of Tls. 10,000 or over, middle class between Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 10,000 and lower class below Tls. 5,000. When applying for permits, the owners must pay Tls. 6, 4 and 2 respectively, as the annual fee, without other charges.

6.—During the course of the next eight years, the owners of opium shops must gradually set up other businesses so that their opium trade may be reduced year by year. The opium shops must report the condition of their business to the local Chinese authorities at the end of every month who will in turn report it in detail to the Central Government. The shops are strictly prohibited from selling opium to any person or persons who is, or are not, in possession of permits.

7.—As opium dens in Chinese territory have already been closed, the Provincial authorities should, lose no time in suppressing any shops or stores which are engaged in selling or manufacturing opium pipes and other apparatus. Any one found selling or manufacturing such apparatus will be severely punished.

8.—A special census of opium smokers must be prepared by the respective provinces every year, and proper permits should be issued by them for the purchase and smoking of opium by habitual smokers, who must renew their permits once a year and reduce the amount annually.

9.—In addition to the Government anti-opium homes in the Provinces the local gentry are at liberty to establish anti-opium leagues or societies and publish books or papers dealing with the danger and harm of the opium trade. But the promoters and supporters of such societies and papers must not discuss state affairs or any subject except opium.

10.—All officials will be severely punished if they cannot carry out these rules, but they will also be amply rewarded by the Central Government for such further measures as they can devise to suppress poppy cultivation, opium shops and smokers within their respective jurisdictions before the fixed time limit.

11.—The fees collected for permits for cultivating native opium, etc., will be kept apart by the various Provinces to defray the expenses of the four Imperial Commissioners, by charge of opium prohibition in the Western and Eastern Regions and in the North and South respectively.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## FRANCE AND CHINA. THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, reports that no Chinese troops have crossed the borders into Annam in pursuit of the rebels, and so had had no occasion to come into conflict with French soldiers resulting in the killing of their commander.

His Excellency urged the Imperial Government not to be too willing to yield to representations by the French Minister at Peking.

## TAI HUNG-CHI.

## HIS DENUNCIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

The memorial by five censors denouncing Tai Hung-chi to the Throne has been communicated to him for his information.

## PROVINCIAL GARRISON.

## AN OBJECTIONABLE CUSTOM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

The Ministry of War has memorialised that, in future, no Viceroy or Governor, on relinquishing his post, should be allowed to take away with him any military officer or soldiers.

The memorial has received Imperial sanction.

## PRINCE CHING.

## PROPOSED NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 17th June.

Prince Ching declines to accept the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, which it is proposed to create.

His Highness alleges old age and incompetency, and recommends H.E. Yuan Shih-kai for appointment instead.

## [Reuters.]

## The Indian Monsoon.

LONDON, 16th June.

The Indian monsoon has burst.

## Old Age Pensions.

During the debate on the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill, Mr. Lloyd-George indicated a number of important modifications, and said that though the cost of the scheme at the outset would possibly not exceed six millions, it would probably eventually reach 7½ millions.

The scheme was already more liberal than that of the Belgian, German, Danish, and French Governments.

## The Japanese in Manchuria.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to questions, denied that the Japanese were insisting on preferential advantages in trade and industry in Southern Manchuria.

## The United States Presidency.

The nomination of Mr. Taft for the presidency of the United States at the Republican Convention, which meets to-day at Chicago, is certain. His platform includes revision of the tariff without departing from the principle of protection, and re-affirms President Roosevelt's policy in regard to other affairs.

## Persia.

The British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran reports considerable excitement and unrest, but does not express any apprehension of danger to the lives, property, and interests of foreigners.

## THE DES VŒUX ROAD MURDER.

## THREE SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY.

Investigation conducted by the West Point police in connection with the murder of a Chinaman named Lau Chan, who was thrown out of a window of a house at 215, Des Vœux Road West on Tuesday evening, under circumstances recorded in our issue of last evening, have resulted in the arrest of another suspect yesterday afternoon.

Three men are now in police custody, charged with being concerned in the murder. They are—Lau Kiung, a cook, residing at 10, Wing Sze Street; Ua Wai Pak, a boarding-house runner, of 74, New Street, and So Lin, also a boarding-house runner, of 215, Des Vœux Road West.

The accused were assigned for the first time to the Police Court this morning. They pleaded guilty to the charges, and the case was adjourned for a week at the request of a solicitor, who promised to produce a defence for the accused.

## Today's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY,

the 20th June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—OLD JAPANESE TEMPLE BUDDHAS, DAYMIO'S CLOCKS, NETSUKES, INO GINGASA, OLD LACQUERED WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, BRASS BRONZE FIGURES, BOWLS and VASES, ARITA and MAKUDZU WARE, KAGI TA SEI, KINKOSAN VASES and TEA SETS, SILK-EMBROIDERED WAR, MOTHER-O'-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, CARVED CHERRYWOOD TABLES, CHAIRS and SOFA, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [603]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON MONDAY,

the 22nd June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND

A quantity of YAMATOYA CREPE SHIRTS (in boxes of half dozen each), ANTIMONY WARE, ENGRAVING, IRON SAFES, SCALES, &c. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [604]

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBE, MOI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [19-20]

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

Captain Luning, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before T.O.D.A.Y.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [602]

## INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the above Company will take place in London on the 25th June.

£56,580 has been written off for depreciation of the vessels of the fleet. It is expected to declare a dividend of £2 on preference shares only, carrying forward a balance of £13,750.

The reserve fund will then stand at £76,000 and the underwriting account at £240,000.

## ALLIED CHILD STRAILING.

## SERVANT'S GIRL'S AMAZING STORY.

Li Siu Kin, a thirteen year-old girl, has been returned to her guardians. A day or two ago Li Siu Kin, who is a servant girl in the service of a shopkeeper, residing of 54, Lower Lascar Row, disappeared from her home. Every effort on the part of the police to find her failed, until yesterday when she was seen in company with a Chinese woman, by Inspector Brown, of the Registrar-General's department, who followed them on board a Macao steamer, where he arrested the woman.

Li Siu Kin, once she had returned home, told her story. On the day she was kidnapped, she said, she was coming down the staircase of her house on her way to make a purchase when she met a man, who looked like a beggar. The man stopped her and requested her to accompany him to his house, which was "just round the corner," as some of her friends who were waiting for her. The girl, suspecting nothing, followed the man, and he led her to a house—the number of which, or the name of the street in which it is situated, she did not know. There she met a woman, who detained her. She was about to be taken to Macao yesterday, when the officer found her.

The woman, Chung Ah Yee, was charged with the abduction of the girl, and the girl was returned to her guardians. The case was adjourned for a week at the request of a solicitor, who promised to produce a defence for the accused.

## Intimations.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

## FIRST CLASS

## PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - - 540 650

Hopkinson - - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH or CREDIT

SYSTEM.

## ROBINSON

## PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. [15]

## KOWLOON

## HOTEL.

OH! VERY BAD.

OH!! VERY BAD.

BUT

Remember the Phrase

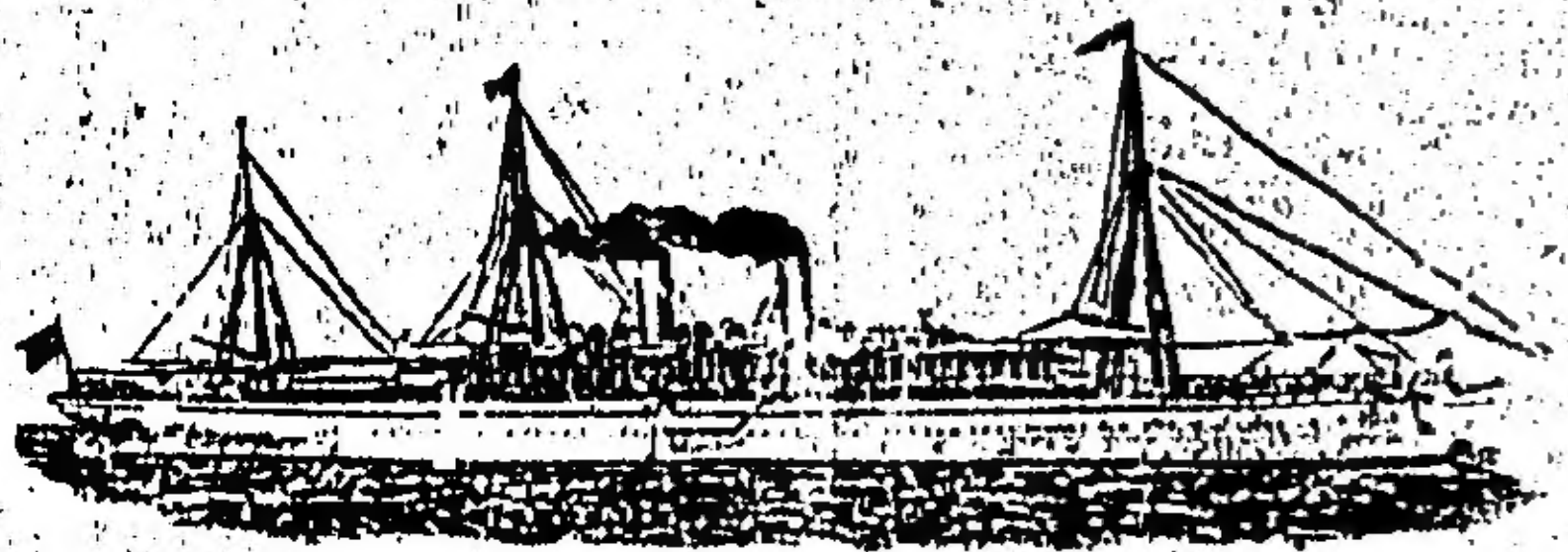
TRY IT AGAIN,

TRY



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S., Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE, EMPRESS OF CHINA, GLENFARG, and LENNOX.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI NAGASAKI (through the SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class .....via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate or 2nd Class .....£40. ....£42

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to 1) W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., 15) Corner Pedder Street and Prays, Opposite Blake Pier

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Table with 4 columns: For, Steamship, On, Return. Rows include TIENTSIN, SWATOW, CHEFOO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, and SINGAPORE.

The steamers Kutang, Namang and Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chofoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: FOR, STEAMERS, TO SAIL. Rows include SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG, SHANGHAI, MANILA, and MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Rates, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards—Carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include RUBI and ZAFIRO.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on the 20th June, 1908. To be followed by S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" sailing on or about 10th July, 1908. For Freight and further Particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamer, Tons, Captain, Sailing. Rows include Tyronet, Saveric, Kemerik, and Shawmut.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tyronet are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

\* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ...Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9, every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .....\$4. Meals .....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 5, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 10th July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "ARCADIA."

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Moolah, 10,000 tons, from Calcutta. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, taking Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Peninsular, due in London on 9th August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "CALEDONNIEN."

Captain Lemonnier, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 15th June, 1908.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "OCEANO."

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th June, 1908.

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature is being unlocked, and the scientific method is being applied to the study of the human body. The discovery of the power of the mind to cure disease is a great step forward. The human body is a complex machine, and the mind is the great power that controls it. The discovery of the power of the mind to cure disease is a great step forward. The human body is a complex machine, and the mind is the great power that controls it.

THERAPION

This preparation is a powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the mind and body. It is a great discovery, and it is a great step forward. The human body is a complex machine, and the mind is the great power that controls it. The discovery of the power of the mind to cure disease is a great step forward. The human body is a complex machine, and the mind is the great power that controls it.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th June, 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Beef sirloin & prime cut, Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk, Roast—Shiu, Breast—Ngau Lam, Soup, Tong Yuk, Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa, Sirloin—Ngau Lau, Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung, Bullock's Brains—Kow, Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, Corned—Ham Ngau Li, Head—Ngau Tau, Heart—Ngau Sum, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kid, Feet—Ngau Keok, Kidneys—Ngau Yiu, Tail—Ngau Mei, Liver—Ngau Con, Tongue (undressed)—Ngau To, Calver Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok, Mutton Chop—Yung Pui Kwai, Leg—Yung Pui, Shoulder—Yung Shau, Pigs' Chittlings—Chi chong, Brains—Chi Kow, Feet—Chi Keok, Fry—Chi Chak, Head—Chi Tau, Heart—Chi Sum, Kidneys—Chi Yiu, Liver—Chi Kon, Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwai, Corned—Ham Chu Yuk, Leg—Chu Pui, Fat or Lard—Chu Yau, Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tau, Keok, Heart—Yung Sum, Kidneys—Yung Yiu, Liver—Yung Con, Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai, Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau, Mutton—Sang Yung Yau, Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk, Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau, Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping, Ko, (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping, Ko, Small—Hoi Tong, Custard—Fan Lai Chi, Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng, Heung Chiu, (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu, Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lung, Carambola—Yung Tau, Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai, Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai, Lemons, China—Ning Moong, Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong, Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con, Fresh, Lai Chi, Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Nig, Moong, Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong, Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong, Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per 100, Oranges, Tim Chang, Small—Tai Kut, Mandarin—Tim Kut, Olives—Pak Lam, Passion Fruit, Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li, (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li, (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li, Peanuts—Fa Sang, Perimmons, Large—Hung Chiu, Pine-apples, 1st quality—Shung Poon, 2nd quality—Shung Poon, Paw-law, and cooking—Chung-tang, Paw-law, Platania—Tai Chiu, Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai, Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau, Walnuts, Hop Ton, Green—Sang Hop To, Shanghai Lo Kwai.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah, Chi Chank, Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin, Tai, Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tai, Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi, Beans, Long—Tau Kok, Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau, Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker, Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker, Brassica—Pak Choi, Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun, Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy, Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau, Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi, Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun, Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi, Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheng Yeh Choi-fa, Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa, Carrots—Kam Shun, Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy, Celery, English—Yung Kan Choy, Celery, White—Pak Yung Kan Chui, Chillies, Dried—Con Lai Chiu, Red—Hung Fa, Green—Cheng Lai Chiu, Curry Stuff, English—Ka Leo Choi Lin, Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa, Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa, Garlic—Suen Tau, Ginger, young—Sun Ts Keung, old—Lo Keung, Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan, Indian Corn—Suk Mai, Lettuce—Yung Sang Choi, Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai, Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma Tai, Musk Melon, Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho, Onions, Bombay—Yung Chung Tau, Green—Sang Chung, Shallots—Shung Hoi Ching Tau, Japan—Yat Poon, Okroes—Mo Ker, Parsley, English—Yung Un Sai, Gradus Pea, Green Peas—Cheng Tau, Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu, Shanghai—Shung Hoi Shu, Tsai, Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai, American—Fa Ki, Fenchon—Pak Chau Shu Tai, Macao—Oh Moon, Pumpkin—Toong Kwa, Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai, Rhubarb, Shallots—Chen Chung Tau, Spingee (Chinese)—Pak Choi, Spinach—Yin Choi, Tomatoes—Fan Ker, Taro—Wa Tau, Turnips, Fun-ti (Long)—Low Pak, English—Yung Low Pak, Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa, Water Cresses—Sai Yung Choi, Caultraps—Lai Kok, Lily Roots—Lin Ngau, Yam—Tai Shu, Sage, The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel sellers to sell at the prices quoted.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai, Capons, Large, Small—Sih Kai, Ducks—Ap, Doves—Pan Kau, Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan, Fowls, Canton—Kai, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai, Geese—Ngo, Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye, Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye, Musk Deer—Wong Keng, Hare—Ta Chai, Partridge—Che Khoo, Pheasant—Shau Kai, Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup, Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup, Quail—Um Chun, Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chenk, Snipe—Sa Chui, Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung, Hen—Na, Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap, Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai, Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui, Ap.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu, Bream—Bin Yu, Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu, Carp—Li Yu, Catfish—Chik Yu, Codfish—Mun Yu, Crabs—Hoi, Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu, Dab—Sa Mang Yu, Dace—Wong Mei Lun, Dog Fish—Titi To Sa, Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu, Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu, Yellow—Wong Sin, Frogs—Tien Kai, Garoupa—Sek Pan, Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu, Harrings—Two Pak, Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu, Labrus—Wong Fa Yu, Loach—Wu Yu, Lobsters—Lung Ha, Mackarel—Chi Yu, Monk Fish—Mun Yu, Mullet—Chai Yu, Oysters—Sang Hoi, Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu, Perch—Tui Loo, Pike—Fa Pau Fong, Placo—Pau Yu, Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung, Pomfret, White—Pak Ching, Prawns—Ming Ha, Ray—Fai Fa Yu, Rock Fish—Sek Kan Kung, Roach—Chun Yu, Salmon, (Chin) fresh water—Ma Yan.

SHARK—SA YU.

Shark—Sa Yu, Skate—Po Yu, Shrimps—Ho, Snappers—Lap Yu, Soles—Tai Sa Yu, Tanch—Wau Yu, Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu, Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu, White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai.

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SHARK—SA YU.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOOR &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	* LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$2,000,387	Final of 100 old and 100/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 %	\$755 London 678.10/-
Nations Bank of China, Limited	9,025	£7	£6	£400,000 £150,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	£250	£50	£1,500,000 \$219,058 \$401,959 £125,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,943	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/3 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	£100	£1,000,000 £456,497 £125,137.15/- \$434,434 \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$485,157 \$1,000,000	2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$5 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,300	£100	£60	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,688 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$75,379 \$20,000 £60,000 £27,000	\$91,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$152 1/2 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,802	\$374,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,315,941	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,688 \$250,000 \$275,000 \$75,379 \$20,000 £60,000 £27,000	\$1,053	\$11 for 1906		\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	Nil	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.11.07	10 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$275,000 \$75,379 \$20,000 £60,000 £27,000	16,437	\$1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	£5	£5	£27,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.24 per share	3 1/2 %	\$338 \$324
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000							
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 £400,000 £1,871	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 24 making Tls. 34 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 43 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$65,000 £47,321	\$98	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1907)	4 1/2 %	Tls. 5 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 40,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	£450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05		\$130
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	\$10 for 1907		\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 2 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06		Tls. 77 1/2 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	£15,000 £84,398	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 16 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,373	£1,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$8
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	£64,124	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	62,000	\$50	\$50	£1,000,000 £268,600 £100,000 £100,000 £100,000	\$3,550	Final of 1 1/4 making \$3 1/4 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$51
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 £100,000	\$447,444	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$105
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	15,20,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	6 %	Tls. 8 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,357 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 234 1/2 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 £30,000 £1,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 204 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906		\$12 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$84,975 \$45,075	\$252	Final of 1 1/4 making \$7 1/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	.95
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$217,463	\$36,915	Final of \$3 1/4 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	14,621	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	1653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 25,278 \$60,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 58
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)		Tls. 63 buyers
Lao-krung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906		Tls. 77 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 25,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 255 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,299	£618	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$25,000	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$104
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06		16 1/2
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$50,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	none	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$2 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$251	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	13 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,311	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$120,000	\$4,578	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	8 %	\$25 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	18,191	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	6 1/2 %	Tls. 520 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch. en Landbouwerij op de Lanting, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 507,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$7,314	None	4 %	\$8
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	7 %	Tls. 109 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	15 %	Tls. 50 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907		Tls. 385 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	None	6 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 18,331	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07		\$6
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	£41,934	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$478	50 cents for 1907		\$11
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders share for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$111	Final of 30 cts = 3 % = making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	Final on 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906		\$5 1/2 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$6,438			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41			

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

## EYES

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N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

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A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

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ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Also

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

## MOTOR

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ON HIRE

AT BLAKE PIER.

A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS

TO and FROM STEAMERS

AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &amp;c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

## HUMBER CYCLES

AGENCY.

## DRAGON CYCLE

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

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COMPANY,

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Dealers in all kind of

## HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &amp;c.,

all of the best quality;

Also

## SWATOW BEST FEWTER-WARE

## CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG and SWATOW

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.